UCAPAWA News

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL"

UNITED CANNERY, AGRICULTURAL, PACKING AND ALLIED [illegible] CA-CIO

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OCT 14 1943
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

First Winston Contract Provides Union Security

Winston-Salem, N. C.—Tidy gains have been won by the Export Leaf workers through their Union Shop contract, first agreement to be signed, sealed and delivered as the result of the Tobacco Workers' Organizing Committee drive which involves a total of some 13,000 tobacco workers here. Contracts which are substantially the same are about to be signed at Winston Leaf and Piedmont. The Union's demand at Export for a 55c minimum with increases in other jobs in proportion will be decided by the War Labor Board. Minimum before organization started was 40c. When the workers started signing up in CIO, the company raised minimum pay to 45c. Other conditions are covered in the Export contract:

Paid vacations, never before enjoyed by these stemmery workers, will go to all those who have worked a minimum number of weeks in the current year. Those who have worked 26 weeks will get one week; those who have been on the job 35 weeks, will get two weeks.

Time and one-half for overtime

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 1)

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Cal-San Workers Bust Tomato Pack Records

(See pictures on Pages 4 and 5)

Los Angeles, Calif.—As a result of substantially increased wages and hearty labor-management cooperation, production of canned tomatoes at the California Sanitary Canning Company plant is booming, according to a report from O. H. Johnston, President of Local 3.

A favorable War Labor Board decision in July upped wages at the plant by 7½c to 15c per hour making Cal San the highest paid vegetable cannery in the Southwest, and making it possible to get the extra labor needed to process the tomato pack.

On Sept. 28, the first day of the tomato pack, the Company ordered from the field the usual amount of tomatoes for an 8-hour run, but the crop was worked up in six hours. On the second day, processed in four hours, and the production record is still ringing the bell.

PEELERS MAKE $1.27

The new piece rates were set at 11c for peelers per standard bucket, and some of the workers are making $1.27 per hour, with expectations of doing better as the season progresses. The minimum rate is 65c per hour for new inexperienced workers and 67½c for experienced help. Hours run about 10 hours per day, with time and a quarter premium pay after 8 hours.

Robert McKay, new business agent of Local 3, is helping to set up a production committee at Cal San to insure a record output for the entire pack.

UNION RESPONSIBLE

"If the Union had not secured better wages through our tough fight with the WLB," said Pres. Johnston, "Cal San would certainly not have been able to secure help for this pack, after they had released all of the workers at the close of the apricot and peach pack. These workers would never have returned if they had not won the substantial increases in wages, for which the Union fought so hard."

The tomato pack will last till about November 15, and will be followed by six weeks of spinach processing. The carrot pack starts around January 1 and runs till the end of February.

The newly appointed Shop Stewards at Cal San are: Antonio Burt, Lupie Munoz, and Patsy Chichi—Preparation Dept.; Joe Ruggiro—Receiving Dept.; Rex Carson—Cooking Dept.; and Henry R. Moore—Warehouse Dept.

Anti-Union Outfits Back WFA Move For Shed Jurisdiction

Philadelphia, Pa.—Sharp objection has been forwarded by Pres. Donald Henderson to all the members of the National War Labor Board to the proposed definition of agricultural labor which would give the War Food Administration jurisdiction over fruit and vegetable shed workers.

The threat to shed labor appears in a definition of agricultural labor which the WFA wants Director of Economic Stabilization Vinson to okay. Vinson has asked the advice of the WLB.

WOULD DISRUPT WAGES

"This request," Henderson told the Board members, "represents a continuation of efforts by the Big Four Farm Organizations, and the Associated Farmers in particular, to get these workers out from under the National War Labor Board, the Wage-Hour Act, and the National Labor Relations Act."

While this is the long range goal, "the immediate excuse is an effort by these rich farmer outfits to get the wage questions and labor disputes questions transferred from the War Labor Board to the War Food Administration," Henderson said. "Particularly at this time to redefine these people as agricultural workers would unsettle wage scales, hundreds of existing contracts (our Union alone has over 300 contracts covering these workers) and will lead immediately to uncontrollable labor disputes."

THREATENS JOB FREEZE

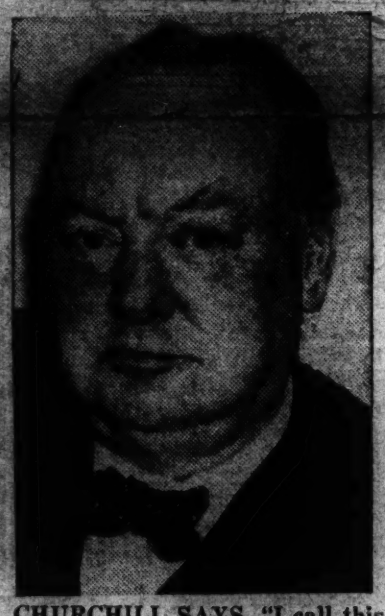
Furthermore, Henderson disclosed that one of the main objectives of this move is to "freeze" shed workers so that, like agricultural workers, "they could not move except by special permission of the County Agents of the Agricultural Extension Service and would consequently put them under the thumb of those reactionary large farm groups controlling these people." It would also mean virtual automatic deferment from the draft.

We Have A FIRST FRONT

ROOSEVELT SAYS, "The heaviest and most decisive fighting today is going on in Russia." (Radio address, July 28, 1943.)

Where Is the SECOND FRONT

We Have A THIRD FRONT



CHURCHILL SAYS, "I call this front which we opened first in Africa, next in Sicily and now in Italy the third front . . ." (Address in the House of Commons, September 21, 1943.)

Military Experts Okay A 2nd Front

"Where is that Second Front?" union men and women in America and Britain are asking with ever greater insistence.

"Mind your own business," some people advise. "Leave it to the military experts to decide."

But what do the military experts say? Here are some examples:

"Speaking strictly from a military viewpoint," said Major General Lewis H. Brereton, Commander of the U. S. Army Forces in the Middle East, "I believe that we must continue driving straight at the heart of Germany without deviation.

"Lopping off the arms, such as Italy and the Balkan Peninsula, would be a process which in itself would serve to protract the war effort and delay our getting at the other job, because of the immense amount of shipping and manpower required. . . . The military difficulties would be stupendous. . . . The only vital thing there is, is to pin down a maximum of hostile guarding forces so they cannot be of use elsewhere. . . . If you want to win the war you must keep hammering at Germany itself from the air and thrusting ever closer to it on the ground." (New York Times, Sept. 5, 1943.)

Some British military experts have also expressed themselves very clearly on the subject of the Second Front. In an article entitled "Our Best Road Is Still Over the Channel," written for the British Sunday Pictorial of Sept. 12, Major General F. C. Fuller, famed tank commander of the first World War and outstanding British military critic, said:

"It (the collapse of Italy) is a moral earthquake but it is in no sense a second front because such a front must be complementary to the front in Russia, that is, it must directly assist it by compelling the Germans to withdraw large forces from Russia. To the Russians, our invasion of Italy is at present no more than a valuable distracting operation."

In answer to the question, "Must we wait until we've occupied all Italy before the next land operation can begin?" Major General Fuller replied:

"I see no reason why we should, seeing that our 'full-scale amphibious exercises in the English Channel' was such a howling success. It seems a pity that it was not pushed home."

General Hubert Gough, commander of the British 5th Army in the first World War, wrote similarly after the Sicily battle, in an article entitled "After Sicily—Short Cut to Germany's Heart," in the Reynolds News:

"It's at Germany that we must strike. We shouldn't waste time, effort and material by striking at southern Italy where our blows would call for nothing but contemptuous indifference from the Germans."

Yes, military experts agree with labor—Open that Second Front Now!

Facing Our Problems

By DONALD HENDERSON, *General President*

Our State and Area Organizing Committees

(In part I printed in last issue, President Henderson told why the last UCAPAWA Convention instructed the Executive Officers to establish State and Area Organizing Committees and summarized successes and failures so far. Part II below continues the discussion.)

Part II

Major Faults and Shortcomings

THE main difficulty blocking satisfactory working of these Committees is the failure of the members and the local leadership to realize the necessity of working together on a State and Area scale to handle their common problems of organizing, servicing, undertaking political and legislative work and educational work.

Without these Committees, the Locals have no common center through which they can cooperate, and discuss and act upon their common problems. Dependence upon the International Office or the occasional visit of an International Representative is totally unsatisfactory. It is not democratic enough. The small locals are incapable of solving their own problems because of their smallness and isolation. The big locals become absorbed in handling their own internal affairs and forget that their safety lies in the continuing growth and development of all the locals and the International as a whole.

Growing out of this failure to appreciate the importance of a collective State or Area body to assist in organizing work and to develop programs and solutions for common political, legislative and educational problems, two other major difficulties always develop.

LOCALS MUST NOT BE "ISOLATIONISTS"

1. Some of the locals, principally a few big ones, arrogantly and smugly, and selfishly and even stupidly balk at working with the other locals in the area to finance the Organizing Committee's work, and concerned with their own problems they see no reason why they should participate in the organizing of new plants or why they should work collectively with the other locals in the Area on educational programs, servicing programs, political action programs and so forth.

I say "stupidly" because no matter how large any of our locals may be at the present moment, they cannot survive alone. They cannot exist for long unless the International grows around them, organizing competitive plants and competitive companies. They cannot exist alone without the rest of the International being healthy and growing, any more than the UCAPAWA could exist alone without the rest of the CIO and the labor movement.

The big locals should and must take the leadership in developing these Committees, in financing them, in contributing their best leadership to the work of the Committee for their own future well being as well as for the future well being of the smaller locals. The Mississippi Delta Organizing Committee, the Eastern Pennsylvania-Southern New Jersey Organizing Committee, and the Illinois Organizing Committee have been practically crippled by the failure of certain big locals in these areas to understand this.

SOME SAY, "LET THE INTERNATIONAL" DO IT

2. The second major difficulty growing out of the failure of the local membership and local leaders to understand the importance of these collective organizing, educational and servicing committees, is the attitude of so many leaders in the locals that all these things ought to be done by the "International Office."

Some small locals, because they are small, feel that contributing their few dollars to the Organizing Committee will hamstring them and that they should be treated as step-children by the International Office and always have an International Organizer on tap. This is neither practical from the standpoint of International finances nor is it healthy from the point of view of putting an end to the isolation, weakness and difficulty of developing leadership in small locals.

More serious, many of the big locals feel they are capable of taking care of their own problems of servicing and carrying on political and educational work among their own membership; they therefore feel, likewise, that all new organizing work and servicing work should be done by the "International Office."

However, these big locals are the first to scream to high heaven when they get into trouble. They are the first to lay down demands for full-time International Organizers to aid them in emergencies whether of an organizational or of a servicing nature. They are the first to expect the International to handle their problems on a national scale. This is understandable because they have a lot to lose unless their problems on a national scale are met. These big locals also are the first to demand that their competitors be organized, not realizing that unless they do their share in organizing within their area plants under our jurisdiction, the International cannot organize the tremendously large number of competitors throughout the nation as a whole.

COMMITTEES HAVE BIG JOB

A final summary observation on our experience so far is the failure of the locals to see in these Organizing Committees not merely Committees which meet and listen to reports on organizational work and finances, but an opportunity to pool their common problems, work out programs of action which can develop political, legislative, educational as well as organizational activities.

It is my opinion that these Organizing Committees must be developed into real State and Area Organizations, with their own leadership, their own programs, their own activities. They must become a strong and many-sided organization serving the membership and the leadership of the locals. They must be of as great a value in their own field to their local and regional leaders, as the International is on an International scale.

FREE THAT OTHER ARM!

OPPONENTS of the Anti-Poll Tax Bill (HR 7) are making a last-ditch stand to stall action on this vital war measure. Passed by a large majority in the House during the last session of Congress, the bill is now being locked up in a Senate committee room to prevent its appearance before the Senate body.

The new stalling tactic of the Senate Judiciary Committee is its vote to hold the bill until October 25, when it will stage a debate on the constitutionality of the measure.

Protesting the Committee's move, Mrs. Katherine Shryver, Executive Secretary of the Anti-Poll Tax Committee, said there was "no valid need for further hearings" since hearings on the bill were held for 18 months during the last session of Congress. Nevertheless, she added, the Committee would secure the most eminent legal authorities in the country to debate the measure.

At the same time, the Anti-Poll Tax Committee called on organized labor to exert the utmost pressure on members of the Senate for action on the bill, describing it as a "war measure which will give 10 million Americans the right to vote and full democracy."

ACTION: If one of your Senators is on the Judiciary Committee, write to him NOW, urging action on HR 7! In any case, write to the chairman. The members of the Committee include: Chairman Frederick Van Nuys (D., Ind.); Ernest W. McFarland (D., Ariz.); Tom Connally (D., Tex.); Albert B. Chandler (D., Ken.); Harley M. Kilgore (D., W. Va.); Charles O. Andrews (D., Fla.); Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.); Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.); Chapman Revercomb R., W. Va.).

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1505 Race Street, Philadelphia, 2 Pa.

DONALD HENDERSON
General President
CONRAD ESPE
Executive Vice-President
HAROLD J. LANE
General Secretary-Treasurer

Vice-Presidents:
LEWIS HENTZLET
ROBERT CLARK
EVELYN MARKS
LUISA MORENO
OTIS NATION
DIXIE TILLER
ARMANDO VALDES
OWEN H. WHITFIELD

Editor: Cornelia M. Anderson

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DRIED FRUIT AND NUT DIVISION

Ucapawa Spikes "White Only" Ad

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—"The policy of our Union and the entire CIO is that there shall be no discrimination against any worker, regardless of race, color or creed," wrote Int. Rep. Carmen Parente, in a letter to the Lummis Peanut Company, protesting an advertisement placed by the Company in the Evening Bulletin, Sept. 23. The ad, reprinted below, called for "white girls' 'to apply for jobs at this plant, which is under contract with Local 186.

FEMALE HELP WANTED

GIRL, for ... department of jewelry store. ... S. Kind & Sons, ... Street.

... Braiding machine. Learners ... (Near Front and York sts.)

GIRLS, white, in essential food plant, steady work. Plenty overtime. Lummis & Co., 146 N. Delaware av.

GIRL, reliable, part time, for light housework & cooking. 2 in fam. From 2.30 till ...

GIRL or woman, white or colored, to do hswk. & light ldry. Sleep in or out. 5-day week. $12 ... 20 N. 4th st. Mar. 50.

HOUSEWOR... cooking, S...

HOUSEWOR... Wed. & Fri.

HOUSEWOR... exp... No ti...

HOUSEWOR... weekly ... $10

HOUSEWORI... $15 wk. S...

HOUSEWORK N. Phila. 1...

This ad no langer disgraces the columns of the Bulletin. On October 4, a few days after he had written to the Company, Brother Parente received a reply. "We will discontinue indicating race or color in our ad in the future," the Company's letter assured.

Local 26 Finishes Up Educational Program

Suffolk, Va.—Speaking on the Highlights of Labor History at the Union hall of Local 26, on September 17, Professor Roscoe Lewis of Hampton Institute stressed the part of Negroes in the fight for freedom since slavery days, and up to the present.

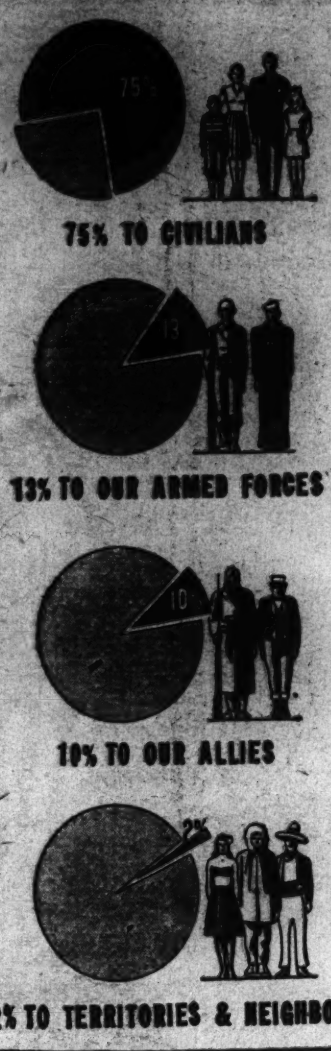
This meeting was the climax of a two-week Institute planned by a committee of Local 26 in cooperation with the Southern School for Workers and conducted by Elizabeth Hughes and Louise Leonard McLaren of the school staff.

20 MEMBERS EARN AWARDS

Mrs. McLaren awarded attendance certificates to twenty Union members who had taken the most active part in the Institute. In all, 58 Union members participated.

The Institute program included four sessions a week, two a day, to accommodate workers on day and night shifts. Three topics of vital interest to the Local were ... how to fight the rising cost of living, how to set up a project for service men, and political action.

WHERE OUR FOOD GOES



Suffolk Campaigns For Better Houses

Suffolk, Va.—Local 26 is entering a vigorous petition campaign to urge the federal government to build a housing project in Suffolk, to relieve the severe housing shortage.

Due, in large measure, to the unhealthy slum areas in the city, Suffolk is reported to have the highest tuberculosis rate of any city in the country, according to Int. Rep. Abe Marcus.

COTTON SEED OIL AND COMPRESS DIVISION

Union Fights Measly Cudahy Pay Decision

Memphis, Tenn.—Protesting the unfavorable decision of the Regional War Labor Board in the Cudahy Products Company dispute case, Local 19 filed a petition for review on September 23. The Union is seeking a minimum wage of 50c for Cudahy employees.

The directive order of the Board, issued earlier last month, granted a 3c per hour increase for all classifications below 50c per hour; a hiring rate of 40c per hour; and a minimum rate of 43c. No increases were granted for jobs paying over 50c at present.

On the brighter side of the picture, the directive order upheld the Union's demand for maintenance of membership and dues check-off.

AGAINST BOARD POLICY

The Local feels it has a strong case for securing better wage adjustments, since the directive order, in failing to grant more adequate increases, has gone contrary to usual Board policy. Precedents show that the WLB has recognized the necessity for giving such increases under Executive Order 9328, according to Elizabeth Sasuly, Legislative and Research Director.

In their dissenting opinion, the labor members of the Board challenged the assumption of the majority that the cost of living was lower in the South than elsewhere. They cited figures indicating that living costs in Memphis practically equalled those of Portland, Oregon, where laundry workers were recently granted a 50c minimum wage by the Board.

Leaders Do A Good Job In Local 19

By Rebecca Namiot, Press Agent

Memphis, Tenn.—Two hardworking Shop Stewards of Local 19, Phil Emory and Joe Gearring, who are both employed at De Soto Oil Company here, really know the meaning of Unionism.

Every grievance that comes up in the plant is carried through in an orderly manner and settled without calling on the Interntional Representative. Dues are collected promptly from those members who are not on the check-off list; and do they go after those who are not on the check-off list, to get them signed up! Practically every day, two or three more sign solidly in the CIO column by getting on the check-off list.

SLEEP IS SCARCE

Praise should be heaped upon the modest head of Vice-Pres. Lewis Bentzley. He works on the average of 15 hours a day. Besides taking care of Local 19's headaches, Bro. Bentzley is Chairman of the Mississippi Delta area. At least two days a week he travels through the area on negotiations for contracts, with their ensuing wake of happiness or gloom. He hasn't been able to sleep through eight complete hours since he has been in this territory.

Board Will Meet

Philadelphia, Pa.—The UCAPAWA International Executive Board will meet here November 8, 9, and 10, following the National CIO Convention.

UCAPAWA delegates to the CIO Convention which starts Nov. 1 are President Donald Henderson, Executive Vice-President Conrad Espe, Secretary-Treasurer Harold J. Lane and Vice-Presidents Lewis Bentzley and Armando Valdes.

Notes from LOCALS

A Contract Swing Around the Delta

19 **Memphis, Tenn.**—Incorporated into every Union agreement signed recently by the big amalgamated local 19 here are provisions for Maintenance of Membership; check-off with the company automatically deducting Union dues; and guarantee of jobs to members when they return from the Service, according to Press Agent Rebecca Namiot.

A week's bonus for all draftees is included in the new contracts with Memphis, Union Federal and with Gulf-Atlantic Compresses.

9 CONTRACTS IN A WEEK

In the last week in September, nine contracts were signed. In addition to the four above mentioned compress companies, these contracts are with Abraham Bros. Packing; and with De Soto, Memphis, Jackson, and Forrest City cotton oil plants. At Tri-State Compress, a 5c increase was won under a wage reopening clause in the contract; and 3c increase at Malone and Hyde under a similar clause.

Wages in what a few years back was known as "the 30c area" are being lifted. Increases at Abraham Bros. ranged from 2½c to 17c. The cotton oil contracts listed above call for a 50c minimum wage.

189 **Leland, Miss.**—Four points in the contract with Leland Oil Works are to go before the War Labor Board: holidays, vacations, wages, hours of work.

216 **Arbyd, Mo.**—F. E. Young, Sec.-Treas. of Local 216 reports that the members are delighted that they have at last won a contract with Arbyd Compress. They have maintenance of membership, check-off and a 5c wage increase.

355 **Kennett, Mo.** — Dunklin County Compress signed on the dotted line with the Union, agreeing to maintenance of membership and check-off and a flat 5c increase. Seven days' vacation with pay and equal pay for equal work by women put into black and white in the contract, are two clauses which are still unusual in compresses.

Soy Bean Workers Give Up Vacations

Toledo, Ohio—"The majority of the Brothers at Archer-Daniels-Midlands soy bean plant here worked through their vacation this year since there is a job to be done and we are all trying to do our part," according to Clyde De Good, one of the most active members of Local 179. Soy bean oil is a major item of food for victory.

Building and holding the Union for the boys when they come back is another home job which faces all officers, committeemen and members of all locals, De Good observes.

Recent progress of Local 179 on the wage front includes increases under the contract cost of living clause. First the WLB okayed a 2c increase in April, retroactive to Feb. 1, then in July another two-center going back to May 1.

In addition, the Local has negotiated in the new contract a 5c increase to start May 1, if approved by the WLB.

Forward March! by HAROLD J. LANE, Secretary-Treasurer

WE MUST WIN CHECK-OFFS IN ALL CONTRACTS

THERE can be no question but that a check-off is one of the finest things that a local union can have in its contract.

One of the greatest believers in the check-off is the United States Government. Take your Social Security deductions for instance. Can you imagine how mucl. trouble you would have if you had to go to some central point once a week, stand in line and pay your Social Security Tax. Or, if we had to pay it once a year, it would mean a large amount at one time and thereby work a hardship on our budget. The same reasons apply to other tax deductions. It is more convenient for us to have our taxes deducted from our pay, or, in other words, checked off.

From the government standpoint, if they did not have the check-off, they would have to pay out more money than they could collect for tax collectors, inspectors and bookkeepers. This would mean an actual loss to us workers, because instead of the money going for benefits for us, it would have to be used for administrative purposes. Similarly, a check-off of union dues helps us.

A check-off is fair!

It is the only just and equitable method of dues collection because all members of the Union pay their dues at the same time, once a month; no member becomes three or four months in arrears; "Nobody rides the gravy train for free."

You and I know that sometimes there are a few people in a plant who are perfectly willing and anxious to take wage increases, vacations, seniority and other benefits that the Union has obtained for them, and then, after the contract is signed, say in their own selfish way, "Why should I pay my dues? I get the same benefits as you, for nothing."

This very naturally burns up all good Union members who say, "All workers who enjoy the benefits of the Union must pay an equal equal and just share of the freight."

A check-off is efficient!

When the secretary receives the check covering dues deductions from the Company it enables him to make all the entries on the books of the Union (and there are a few); issue stamps to all the members of the union at one time and make one deposit at the bank, etc.

This enables your financial officers to do a better job—a more efficient job. I know my fellow financial officers will agree, especially those who have to spend many nights and week-ends issuing stamps, making entries throughout the entire month and still sometimes feel that their work is never done.

A check-off is economical!

There are a few locals that pay a small percentage to stewards for dues collections. Each amount in itself is small but when added together they really count up. For instance, I know one local of modest size that spent enough money on dues collections last year to have been able to place a full-time Business Agent on its payroll.

In this manner they would have been spending their money in strengthening their local and "organizing the unorganized."

A check-off is Time-Saving!

Without a check-off, dues collections take up a great deal of time on the part of the Stewards and officers.

This time could be spent to greater advantage to all members by improved supervision of the contract; by concentration on other important work in the life of the union, such as athletics, entertainment, committee work, or the various war activities in their departments, blood donations, education work and especially now, by seeing to it that all workers in each department are registered and ready to vote in the coming elections to defeat the appeasers and elect "win the war" candidates for office.

Every Local that has not as yet obtained the check-off in its contract should make this a number one job in the new contract.

If the Company does not agree, then it should be one of the points at dispute and should go to the War Labor Board. The position of the War Labor Board is that they consider a check-off as a definite part of Union Security.

A Local Union with Union Shop and check-off has really genuine Union Security.

We should not be satisfied with anything but complete Union Security.

(Brother Lane's column is resumed after an almost continual absence of 10 weeks in Winston-Salem.)

TOBACCO DIVISION

Tobacco Workers Pinch Hit In Tomato Cannery

By Jennie Stiver, Press Agent

Middletown, Ohio—When the tomatoes began rolling into the Butler County Canning Co., some 20 members of Local 55 at P. Lorillard tobacco factory responded to the call for help, putting in hours at the cannery after they were through for the day at Lorillard. It was hard on the workers, but the job had to be done, so they pitched in.

This is a way other plants that are short of help might get willing hands to save the crops: if they would let workers from other plants come in for three or four hours evenings, many would respond. It worked here.

Pres. Oscar Riley took as many as he could to the cannery in his truck. The rest travelled the four miles by bus.

The canning rush lasted about two weeks. Not every man worked every night, since they work nine or 10 hours a day at Lorillard. Hours in the cannery were between 5 to 11 P.M. Pay was 47c an hour, much less than they make in the tobacco factory.

FOR THE FIGHTING FRONT

Bro. Riley reports that the tomatoes, packed for the U. S. government, were clean and wholesome. They will taste good to the boys sitting down to table in an Army camp or on a ship. To those in foreign lands, red, ripe tomatoes will be a reminder of home.

OSCAR RILEY

Winston-Salem Contract Calls For Check-Off

(Continued from Page 1)

after 8 hours (except in peak season) will be paid for the first time.

The boys leaving for the service were not forgotten. Beside having their jobs guaranteed, each will get whatever vacation money is due him, and those who have worked 30 weeks will in addition go off to war with two weeks' pay in their pockets.

JOB SECURITY

Seniority rights and grievance machinery are well-established in the contract. Shop stewards and Union officers are to head the seniority lists. Grievances which fail of settlement between the Union and management will be arbitrated.

Bulletin board rights, leaves for Union work, pay for time when called in and no work is available are other points in the contract.

Then, to keep the Union solid beyond the shadow of a doubt, a Union shop and voluntary check-off are written into the contract. Those who work at Export 15 days or more must join the Union, bearing their share of the Union freight.

Robert Latham heads the Export Committee. Int. Secretary-Treas. Harold J. Lane and TWOC Chairman Frank Hargrove assisted in negotiations.

Export Leaf turned in close to a unanimous CIO vote in an NLRB election on August 31, with 177 voting for the Union, and only one against.

Decisive CIO votes were also rolled up at Winston Leaf with over 600 workers and at Piedmont Leaf which employs well over 900. At the Reynolds ("Camel" and "Prince Albert") plants, failure to win a majority in the second unit has caused delay in CIO certification as bargaining agent. The NLRB decision on UCAPAWA's request for one bargaining unit at Reynolds is being awaited. Total vote at Reynolds in the August 3 and 4 elections was two to one for CIO.

American Tobacco Profits Going Up

New York City—Profits of the American Tobacco Company for the year ending June 30, 1943, were $23,014,331, showing an increase over the year ending Dec. 31, 1942, when profits were $22,339,792.

This profit is after all taxes are paid. American Tobacco paid $20,781,000 in excess profits tax, and federal income and capital stock taxes of $13,187,000 in the year ending June, 1943.

FLASH!

Washington, D. C.—The National Labor Relations Board has denied a request of the R. J. Reynolds Co. to reopen the hearing on the one bargaining unit at the Winston-Salem plants. UCAPAWA had opposed further hearing, pointing out that this attempted further delay is simply one more case of the "thinly veiled" attempt of the company to block CIO.

Bond Rally Scores High In Winston

Winston-Salem, N. C.—CIO'ers in this tobacco town can tell you how to have a grand time on a bright Sunday afternoon and help win the war at the same time. For the price of a 25c War Savings Stamp, 1500 people attended the CIO Bond Rally held here on October 3, thus contributing several hundred dollars to the War Bond drive.

BASEBALL AND SONGS

The lively program was highlighted by a 7-inning baseball game between the CIO Giants and the Pond Giants (they are CIO members, too) and several amateur boxing matches. Entertainment was provided by the Smith Choral Club, pride of the tobacco workers, and Brother John Tomlin, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee of the TWOC, who gave wonderful imitations of various radio stars. Bro. Eddie Gallimore kept the crowd in stitches by his antics on the field.

Brother Charles McCarthy, Port Agent of the NMU at Charleston, delivered an address on the necessity to support the President's win-the-war program. He described the heroic job of the NMU merchant seamen who are delivering the goods to the fighting fronts.

GRAIN PROCESSING DIVISION

Meet Mary Kelly— New Quaker President

By Agnes Dvorak, Press Agent

Cedar Rapids, Iowa — Mary Kelly, President of Local 110 at Quaker Oats here, is the wife of Leonard Kelly, a worker in a meat packing plant, also a loyal CIO-er. They have no children. Bro. Kelly is soon leaving for Army service if he passes the physical examination.

Mary, who has been at Quaker Oats over eight years, did not get any breaks until the Union came in when they finally let her become a capper. Her seniority put her in line for this job.

PITCHED FROM START

A charter member of Local 100, Mary became Chief Steward for Women shortly after we organized, and has been on all negotiating committees for our contracts. Last year she was Vice-President, this year President.

Notes from LOCALS

Five $100 Bonds

55 Middletown, Ohio — Ever remembering our boys who are in the service, and especially those from their Local, Local 55 at P. Lorillard voted to buy five $100 War Bonds in the third drive, according to Press Agent Jennie Stiver.

Individual members also bought an extra bond during the drive.

Work on Contract

65 Lima, Ohio — The Local is now preparing to go in to negotiate with Diesel-Wemmer-Gilbert in October. Int. Vice-Pres. Robert Clark and Int. Rep. Ray Rowles met with the representatives of the six D-W-G locals in Ohio, and to one in Detroit, on Sept. 11 to draw up the first draft of the new agreement.

We regret that Bro. Clark is being moved to other territory. "Bob" as he is known to his many friends here, has our best wishes for success in his new field.

Bro. Rowles is doing his full share on the preparations for negotiations. To those who met and worked with Ray at the National Convention in Chicago and the Area Conference in Akron, his assignment to this area is particularly pleasing. We are sure with his friendliness he will soon have many news friends here.

Miss Evelyn Marks has resigned to accept employment elsewhere. In losing her, the Local lost a willing and loyal worker.

Mrs. Nell Fox, who was elected Vice-President at our last election, is now filling the office of President. She is doing a very good job.

Miss Freda Pohlable, our Corresponding Secretary resigned, since other duties prevent her continuing in office. We regret that she hasn't the necessary time.

The Union and management worked together to put over the Bond Drive in the shop.

Cloyed Weller, a member who is now in the U. S. Service is home on a furlough.

By Helen Johnson, Press Agent

Listen, Hon. Senator

91 New Orleans, La. — Members of the Trelles cigar local are engaged in filling out petitions to their Congressmen and Senators, urging them to back win-the-war measures in Congress, according to Sister Regina Bozonier, acting Recording Secretary.

The petitions ask for price roll backs to the Sept. 15. 1942, level, "through the use of subsidies, if necessary"; for grade labelling; fairer income taxes; for improved Social Security, as proposed in the Murray-Wagner-Dingell bill; for repeal of the Smith-Connally Act; and in general, for "extension of full support to the President's Win-the-War policies."

Local 91 members are not content only to sign these petitions themselves; they intend to pack them full of the names of friends, neighbors and the corner storekeepers.

Grain Processing Division

Contract on Griddle

110 Cedar Rapids, Iowa—Quaker Oats local here is about to start negotiating another contract, according to Press Agent Agnes Dvorak. They are looking forward to having the assistance of Field Rep. Jack Sparks and hope Quaker Local 125 in St. Joseph, Mo., can spare him.

Members of the Negotiating Committee are Mary Kelly, Pete Carlson, Homer Sivers, Wallace Post, Maude Thomas, Frank Kerres and Caroline Hodgdon, the Committee's Recording Secretary.

Pres. Mary Kelly sends greetings and hearty thanks for the hospitality extended to her and Homer Sivers by Local 125 when they attended an area Organizing Committee conference in St. Joe recently.

Four Points to WLB

120 Akron, Ohio—Quaker Oats Local 120 has just received notice that our case has been certified to the WLB. Here are the points the Board will pass on:

1. An increase of 15c per hour for all production and maintenance employees.

2. Bonus of 5c per hour for second shift workers and 8c per hour for those on the third shift.

3. Union security and check-off.

4. Termination date of the contract providing that this contract will continue in full until another is negotiated and signed.

We are sending Uncle Sam two more good men to help lick the Axis.

Joseph Zyski has worked in the shipping department some 13 years and Donald Climes has served in the cereal department five or six years.

Our luck goes with you, boys, so keep up the good work. More of us will join you soon. Always remember we will have your jobs here waiting for you when you come back.

By Marlin F. Knight, Press Agent

Local 3's Record-Smashing Toma

They Saved Tomatoes

Orlando, Fla.—The 434 members of Local 4 who pitched in during the tomato pack at the New Jersey Campbell Soup plant, were all back home in Orlando by the first week of October. These men have sent approximately a quarter of a million dollars (their pay during the two months of work at Campbell's) to their families in Florida.

At the meeting held by Local 4 to welcome back their fellow members, Int. Vice-Pres. Otis Nation told the workers:

"You have contributed much to the Allied victory march by leaving your families for two months to work as production soldiers at the Campbell Soup Company.

"You have further proved that there is no need for drafting of manpower, and that production can be stepped up by extension of democratic rights to the production soldiers and by encouraging labor-management cooperation."

Instead of recognizing the valuable work done by Local 4, the Orlando authorities are prosecuting their organizer, Bro. Nation, under the Florida Emigrant Agent Law for assisting the War Manpower Commission in making available the much-needed labor for the North.

Kentuckians Starved While Nazis Worked

Elwood, Ind.—A tragic sidelight on the labor situation caused by the hiring of Nazi war prisoners by the Frazier Packing Company is the story of 25 Kentucky workers who were called to work at the Frazier cannery, but turned away at their arrival, because the work was already being done by the prisoners.

Int. Vice-Pres. Robert Clark, in a letter to the News, describes the miserable condition in which he found these Kentuckians, stranded far from home. The letter follows:

FRAZIER PROMISED $10

"Mr. Abel, Associated Labor Representative of the Labor Production Division of WPB in Indianapolis, and I, accompanied by President Ruby Wilson of Local 32, visited the Kentuckian camp in which only 10 men were left out of the original 25 whom Frazier had brought to Elwood by truck, promising them $10 and $12 per day for packing tomatoes in the field.

"In this group were two 13-year-old boys and an old man 66 years of age. For two days and two nights these people were without food or shelter, when Ruby Wilson discovered their plight and immediately gave them food not only once, but several times. A kind-hearted farmer who was driving by, saw this group of men lying out and took pity on them, taking 10 of them to his farm where he pitched a tent for them to sleep in and provided a garage for them to cook and eat in.

"The other 15 Kentuckians have disappeared, some returning home and others wandering over the countryside. Mr. Abel and I visited the 10 who were residing in a tent and found out that they were in need of food, which we immediately bought them, and also learned that the aged man of 66 years was in dire need of medical attention. We took him to a doctor in Elwood, had him examined, bought him medicine and returned him to the camp.

STATE INVESTIGATES

"We then had a statement from three of these men imported by Frazier to the effect that they had been mistreated, misused and lied to. This statement was signed by the three men and sworn to as an affidavit before a Notary Public. We contacted the Indiana Department of Labor, who immediately sent a special representative into Elwood. This special investigator will make a minute investigation of the case and will report his findings to Governor Schrocker who was unaware of the prison camp established on the outskirts of Elwood until he was informed by Mr. Abel."

32 Stages Chicken Feast for Soldiers

By Pauline Murray, Press Agent

Elwood, Ind.—Local 32 entertained 30 of the soldier boys stationed here to guard the German prisoners, with a swell chicken supper and all the trimmings.

The boys surely did enjoy themselves. Music was by the Saxton Orchestra and songs by Mrs. G. Murk. Serving on the program were Sisters Flo Banks, Doris Vest, Mamie Everling, Mildred Roller, Dortha Williams, Ruby Wilson, Dora Grey, Mary Imman, Gladys Harding, Katie Hobbs, Ruth Deckard, Alberta McClish and Mrs. Richerdson.

Take Up Arms

Two more boys from Local 68 at Daily Pickle in Saginaw, Mich., have entered our Armed Services. FREDERICK "BOB" PORTNER (top), is a private in the Army; REUBEN WEBER (bottom), is a Navy "Able Seaman," according to Press Agent Harriet Jacobi

Local 78 to Buy Bomber

Salinas, Calif. — Local 78, the fruit and vegetable workers of California and Arizona, have adopted a goal of $110,000 in the current War Bond drive, for the purpose of buying a bomber with the name of Local 78 on it. Wherever this bomber goes, the name of Local 78 will go with it.

The Bond campaign has been launched on a competitive basis, with all the sheds vying for top place on the Local's big painted thermometer. Every worker in the Local has been urged to buy at least one $25 Bond, if not more.

"This is the American Way of saying to Hitler and his Goons that the Home Front is on the march to Freedom," stated the Grapevine, stewards' bulletin of Local 78.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE DIVISION

College Inn On Top After 11 Months' Wait

By Pvt. Jack Fox, former International Representative

Chicago, Ill.—It took eleven months to do it, but Local 13, cannery workers of the College Inn Food Products Company, won not only an increase in pay, but union security and a mandatory check-off to boot, according to the directive order handed down by the Regional War Labor Board recently.

UNION SECURITY; BACK PAY

Wages were increased 5c per hour for women and 3c per hour for men, retroactive to November, 1942. Union security was also awarded, as well as a mandatory check-off for the entire membership.

Negotiations began in November, 1942, by the local union. Soon the case was taken over by the U. S. Conciliation Service. The Company made a big "to-do" about their inability to pay higher wages. In January, 1943, the case was certified to the Regional War Labor Board. A panel hearing was held in February by the Board. The Local waited two months for the panel report and five months after that for the Board Directive Order.

FOR "NO STRIKE"

It is commendable that Local 13, inspite of the delay, did not take any economic action. Fully cognizant of the CIO's "no-strike" pledge, the Local stuck to the job of producing food, and its efforts were rewarded. This proves that strike action is not necessary to get results.

During July, the local union sent a committee up to the Regional Board demanding action. Soon after the Board got busy and issued the Directive Order.

Active in keeping the Union in line and pressing the demands of the workers were Virgil Robertson, President of Local 13, and Helen Kubina, Recording Secretary. The Company makes among other products "tushonka," a pork product for lend lease to the Soviet Union.

Story In 2 Chapters

Camden, N. J.—Monsignor Arthur B. Strenski, of the St. Joseph's Polish Catholic Church, has proved himself a friend of labor in more ways than one.

EQUAL PAY FOR WOMEN

Chapter One in the story of the Monsignor's services to labor took place in August, when he served as arbitrator in negotiations between Local 80 and the Campbell Soup Company.

In the dispute over pay for two women workers who were replaced for men in the janitorial department, Monsignor Strenski cast his vote in favor of the Union's demand to raise the women's pay from 55c per hour to 70c, the basic pay for men.

He pointed out in his decision that although there were certain operations which the women did not perform, "the janitors' department hired two women to replace two men, and that substantially the same amount of departmental work was turned out."

MSGR. RETURNS $25

Chapter Two of this story took place a short while afterwards, when Local 80 sent its share of the cost of the negotiations, a $25 check, to Monsignor Strenski. A few days later the check was returned to the Local together with a note from the Monsignor praising the Local for its work and urging them to put the $25 into their fund for Christmas gifts to their Brothers in the services.

Salt Down Back Pay In War Bonds

Camden, N. J.—The employees of Kind & Knox and the Knox Jell Plants won pay increases of 8c to 12c per hour, through a decision of the War Labor Board Sept. 27 after a year-long wait. The Board thus reversed its original decision on the case, bringing the wages of the Kind & Knox workers up closer to wage standards in this war industry area.

The increases, which are retroactive to October 15, 1942. made possible back pay checks of from $200 to $320 per employee.

In the general rejoicing which followed the Board decision, the membership voted to pledge at least $100 out of their back pay checks for War Bonds, in addition to their regular payroll deductions for Bonds.

Notes from Locals

340 Pins

Win Silver Pins

32 **Elwood, Ind.** — Several of our members gave their blood during the local Red Cross blood bank drive. Our silver-pin members are Mrs. Florence Clary and Mrs. Garnet Leer, who each gave blood three times.

Freddie Wilson, husband of our President Ruby Wilson, has joined the Seabees. We will miss him, as he is one of our most loyal workers.

By Pauline Murray, Press Agent

The Grapevine

78 **Salinas, Calif.** — Stewards and members of Local 78 have been urged to send in information of interest to their new Stewards' Bulletin, **The Grapevine.** The bulletin was started on September 25, at the suggestion of the organizers of the Local. It will be printed weekly and sent to all Shop Stewards and leading members to keep them well-informed of the Local's activities.

Local 78 covers the fresh fruit and vegetable packing sheds over a 1,000 mile area from Arizona to California.

Gains in Michigan

82 **Bay City, Mich.**—While the contract is being negotiated between Local 82 and the Michigan Farm Bureau, for the Bay Cooperative Canneries, Inc., the Company has agreed to pay all employees their back pay to May 1, 1943, to the amount of 10c per hour, as per the recent WLB directive.

This Company took it upon themselves to grant pay increases from July 1, instead of May 1, and is now compensating the workers for the extra two months granted by the Board.

178 **Traverse City, Mich.**—The Regional WLB has ordered an increase up to 65c per hour for three diesel operators and watchmen, employees of the Douglass Guardian Company, New Orleans, La., and working on the premises of Cherry Growers, Inc. These workers are under jurisdiction of Local 178 by written stipulation, with the exception of hours of work.

By Chapin K. Armstrong, Int. Rep.

Tomato Crew At Cal-San —story on page 1.

For Women Only:

Your $$

By Consumers Union

Children's Undies

Don't go by marked size in buying children's underwear, CU warns. Most garments are marked by age, which is not necessarily an indication of size. And even the age sizing is not consistent, so that if you find one Size 4 which fits, it does not mean that a Size 4 in another brand or style will also fit.

The simplest way to get good fit is to measure the child around the hips and trunk. (Trunk measurements are taken by passing a tape measure from the shoulder, around the crotch and back to the shoulder). Then measure the garment for correct dimensions at the same points.

Consumers Union tested 36 brands of children's and infant's knit underwear. Little difference was found in the durability of the materials among the brands tested. But there were differences in style and construction which would affect the wear.

The following brands were judged to offer best value for the money: Ward's Comfytogs (Montgomery Ward): Shorts, 15c-29c, shirts 19c-29c, union suits, 33c (all plus postage). Penney's (J. C. Penney Stores): Shorts, 25c, 19c, union suit, 39c, 2-piece suits, 39c. Woolworth (Woolworth Stores): Shirt, 20c, 2-piece suit, 40c.

UNIONMADE UNDERWEAR

The following brands of children's underwear, tested by CU, are unionmade under contract with Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL): Carter's, E-Z; under contract with Textile Workers Union (CIO): Jockey, Jr., Munsingwear.

Soy Foods

The soy bean is versatile, CU researchers point out. Not only is it bursting with nourishment and vitamins, but it can be prepared in more diverse ways than almost any other food.

You can eat soy beans canned, baked, dried, toasted and salted like peanuts; in butters and sandwich spreads; in cakes, muffins, bread and crackers; and in the form of prepared meat substitutes. Soy bean products are cheaper than meat, and the soy bean meat substitutes can be bought without use of ration points.

CU's taste squad tried 22 soy bean products of all kinds and found many of them tasty as well as nourishing. Here are some of the meat substitutes: Vigorost, Yum, Zoyburger, Soytone, Nuteena. All contain soy beans plus other foods. All cost 25c for a 14-oz. can. They're apt to taste a bit flat due to lack of seasoning. But when they're heated and seasoned, egg, onion or vegetables are added, there's a big improvement in the flavor.

* * *

(The facts and opinions given here are based on Consumer Reports, *the monthly magazine of* Consumers Union, *17 Union Sq., New York, a non-profit organization whose main object is to safeguard buyers by testing and reporting on consumer goods. CU also reports on labor conditions under which products are made.)*

"—But I can't go on like this forever. I'm due on the production line at 6 a.m."

Women Fight Nazi Rule In Occupied Countries

By Federated Press

All over France, Belgium and Holland in recent months there has been growing resistance by women to Nazi occupation decrees. They are especially bitter about the transportation of the menfolk to Germany for work in Nazi factories.

In Paris a group of women threw themselves on the tracks at the Gare de l'Est as a labor train was about to pull out, while an organized demonstration was staged outside the station. Crepe-bordered banners were carried with slogans: "Down with Laval" and "Our Men Are Not Hitler's Slaves."

Belgian women have developed a silent technique. They stand unmoving and silent in front of Nazi offices and refuse to move without force. Guns and whips were finally ordered out in an effort to disperse the demonstrators.

In Holland women have held protest meetings and have forced their men to hide in fields or woods to escape transportation.

Beauty Tips

When the cold winds begin to blow around the factory gates, they just add one more worry to the hard-working girl—how to keep her hands looking smooth and lovely in the wintertime.

Most girls try to solve this perennial problem by buying up any hand lotion they can find in the five-and-dime stores. But hand lotions are, at best, only a half-hearted solution, because they never prevent the hands from chapping and roughening; they only cover them with a layer of goo.

The most practical way to keep your hands smooth in cold weather is to keep the skin well-lubricated. And the simplest, cheapest and most effective substance to use is vaseline.

Get yourself a ten-cent jar of ordinary vaseline and try this treatment at least one night a week:

Before going to bed, smooth the vaseline on your hands, massaging them well into the cuticles of your nails, too. Slip on an old pair of gloves, and go to sleep that way. It will work wonders. Try it.

War Styles In England

By Federated Press

All over England women are patching and remaking clothes. To meet the clothing shortage there, the Board of Trade started a clothing conservation campaign, telling people how to get the last thread value out of their old clothes.

The campaign got so much support that 500,000 workers have been released by the clothing industry for jobs in war plants—and the Board has had to caution housewives that some old things are better old than made-over. For instance, if a man can still wear a hat, don't cut it into a pair of felt slippers for the baby.

During the campaign, English women learned how to turn worn woolen stockings into sweaters for infants, old bathing wraps into children's bathrobes, how to make undershirts out of pajama legs, girls' skirts out of gray flannel trousers, and pajamas out of wash dresses. Even more ration coupons have been saved by combining two worn adult garments into a new one.

3,000,000 Women Can't Be Wrong

Washington, D. C. (FP)—More than 3,000,000 women now belong to unions, as compared to 245,000 in 1940, Sec.Treas. Elizabeth Christman of the National Women's Trade Union League said September 30.

She reported that prejudice against women's holding office in unions is disappearing and that more unions are writing equal-pay provisions into their contracts, "although it is still true that these provisions are often not observed."

OUR WLB AND RELATED CASES

The table below summarizes the current Conciliation and War Labor Board cases of which the International Office has a record, as of Oct. 2. If your case is not on this list, the reason is that your Local has not reported it to the International Office.

Conciliation

Name	Local
Abraham Bros., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Acmeline Mfg. Co., Traverse City, Mich.	178
California Packing Corp., DeKalb and Rochelle, Ill. (Cannery Workers only)	17 & 18
Consumers Lumber & Veneer Co., Apopka, Fla.	4
DeSoto Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Dolly Madison Dairy Co., LaCrosse, Wisc.	448
Federal Compress (Riverside and Bottoms Plants), Memphis, Tenn.	19
Judd Hill Plantation, Trumann, Ark.	85
Larus & Bros. Co., Richmond, Va.	577
Leland Cotton Oil Co., Leland, Miss.	189
Malone & Hyde, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Memphis Compress Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Orlando Steam Laundry (and 3 others), Orlando, Fla.	50
Quaker Oats Co., Cedar Rapids, Iowa	110
Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	125
Royal Feed & Milling Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Union Compress, Memphis, Tenn.	19
Western Compress Co., Phoenix, Ariz.	306
Woodlawn Cemetery, Toledo, O.	81

WLB Dispute Cases

Pending in Washington

(Includes cases initiated before decentralization, those which were certified after decentralization but for special reasons are being handled by the Board in Washington, and cases recently certified but not yet referred to the proper region.)

Name	Local	Date Certified
California Packing Corp., DeKalb & Rochelle, Ill. (Farms workers only)	17 & 18	Feb. 19, 1943

Pending in Regional Offices

Name	Local	Date Certified
Acmeline Mfg. Co., Traverse City, Mich.	178	Jan. 23, 1943
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19	May 20, 1943
Cherry Growers, Inc., Traverse City, Mich.	178	June 21, 1943
Consolidated Cigar Corp., Lancaster, Pa.	638	Sept. 1, 1943
Cudahy Products Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19	June 7, 1943
Dunklin County Compress Co., Kennett, Mo.	355	
Export Leaf, Richmond, Va.	577	Sept. 4, 1943
Forrest City Cotton Oil Mill, Forrest City, Ark.	109	July 10, 1943
C. C. Fosgate Co., Forrest City, Fla.	4	Mar. 25, 1943
Four Peanut Co.'s. (American, Lummis, Parker, Pond), Suffolk, Va.	26	Aug. 7, 1943
Frazier Packing Corp., Elwood, Ind.	32	Aug. 18, 1943
French Benzol & City Cleaners, Miami, Fla.	50	Dec. 5, 1942
Fuhrer Ford, Mt. Vernon, Ind.	62	June 24, 1943
Gerber Canning Co., Fremont, Mich.	30	June 15, 1943
Greenville Cotton Oil Co., Greenville, Miss.	283	June 24, 1943
Ilgenfritz, S. E. & Sons, Monroe, Mich.	117	July 1, 1943
Land O'Lakes Creameries, Inc., Rush City, Minn.	49	June 15, 1943
Lutheran Cemetery, Maspeth, L.I., N.Y.	293	May 19, 1943
Marshall Canning Co., Marshalltown, Iowa	155	June 24, 1943
Memphis Cotton Oil & Jackson Cotton Oil, Jackson, Tenn.	99	Apr. 8, 1943
Michigan Bean Co., Toledo, Ohio	81	May 20, 1943
Monroe Nurseries, Monroe, Mich.	117	
Old Reliable Peanut Co., Suffolk, Va.	26	Aug. 4, 1943
Orlando Steam Laundry, Orlando, Fla.	4	Aug. 1943
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19	July 1, 1943
Planters Nut & Chocolate Co., Suffolk, Va.	26	June 14, 1943
Pretlow Peanut Co., Franklin, Va.	511	April 1, 1943
Quaker Oats Co., Akron, Ohio	120	Sept. 17, 1943
Quaker Oats Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19	Aug. 4, 1943
Quaker Oats Co., St. Joseph, Mo.	125	
San Francisco Sardine Ass'n, San Francisco, Calif.	7	Sept. 4, 1943
Swift & Co., Harvey, La.	309	Sept. 4, 1943
Swift & Co., LaCrosse, Wisc.	448	Jan. 15, 1943
Tri-State Compress Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19	Aug. 31, 1943
Union Compress, Memphis, Tenn.	19	May 28, 1943

WLB Voluntary Wage Cases

Pending in Regional Offices

Name	Local
Brown Packing Co., Phila., Pa.	186
Buckeye Cotton Oil Co. (Hollywood plant), Memphis, Tenn.	19
Continental Can Co., Fullerton, Calif.	2
DeCanale & Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19
DiNobili Cigar Co., Long Island, N. Y.	647
Dow Cheese Co. Fond Du Lac, Wisc.	341
J. W. Eshelman & Son Feed Co., York, Pa.	101
Export Leaf, Richmond, Va.	350
Federal Compress, Helena, Ark.	232
Grower-Shipper Veg. Assn., Salinas, Calif.	78
Gulf States Warehouse Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Houston Compress, Houston, Texas	75
Houston Milling, Houston, Texas	90
Hunt Bros. Packing Co., Fullerton, Calif.	2
Kennett Compress, Kennett, Mo.	355
Kraft Cheese, Summitville, Ind.	48
La Choy Products Co., Detroit, Mich.	58
Libby, McNeill & Libby, Morrison, Ill.	52
P. Lorillard & Co., Middletown, O.	55
Page Milk, Shelbyville, Ind.	29
Quaker Oats Co., Memphis, Tenn.	19
Swift & Co., LaCrosse, Wisc.	448
Upman & Suarez Cigar Co., New York City	273
V-C Fertilizer, Jacksonville, Fla.	4-A
Van Camp Sea Food Co., San Diego, Calif.	64
Wilson & Toomer, Jacksonville, Fla.	4-A

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Local 78 Cases

Conciliation

J. J. Crosetti (etc.), Watsonville, Calif.
Mondo Bros., Merced, Calif.
Pear Packing Sheds, Lake County, Calif.

WLB Dispute Cases

Grower-Shippers Assn., Yuma County, Arlz.; Phoenix, Ariz.; I[illegible] County, Calif.; Salinas, Calif.

WLB Voluntary Wage Cases

Atwater Fruit Exch., Placerville, Calif.
H. P. Garin & Co., Somerton, Ariz.
Green Gold Ranchos, Sahuarita, Ariz.
Hoffman & Crews, Watsonville, Calif.
Imperial Valley Growers-Shippers (14 Companies), El Centro, Brawley, Calexico & Holtville, Calif.
Produce Companies of El Centro, Calif. (18 Companies)
J. L. Thompson, Lee Consaul, H. P. Gerin (El Centro, Calif.) and H. P. Fites, Yuma, Ariz.
Westside San Joaquin Valley Companies (15), Calif.
Yuma Fresh Fruit & Vegetable Growers-Shippers Assn., (10 companies), Yuma, Ariz.

FISH CANNING AND SEAFOOD DIVISION

Salmon Industry Stages Pay Stall

By Trinidad A. Rojo, President, Local 7.

Seattle, Wash.—When the workers were in Alaska canning salmon this Summer, the National War Labor Board granted a 7% increase on the Basic Wage. The Salmon Industry petitioned that "Basic Wage" does not include overtime, After several weeks, the WLB turned down the appeal of the Industry. But unfortunately, there was a slip in Washington, D. C.

A subcommittee of the Board was created to go around and conduct regional hearings, before the Industry's appeal had been turned down. The Industry again petitioned on the ground of jurisdiction, claiming that the part of the WLB which ruled against the Industry had no jurisdiction over the case.

QUIBBLING OVER WORDS

The travelling Subcommittee heard the case in Seattle on Sept. 25. The decision will not be handed down until the subcommittee returns to Washington. This means a delay of at least two weeks.

It is clear that the Salmon Industry is bent on causing unnecessary delay, thereby creating dissension among the workers. A question of terminology may be a big matter before a learned society on language, dictionary workers, or in a class on hair-splitting philosophy. But to laborers working from 18 to 20 hours a day in Bristol Bay, Alaska, such twaddle is deliberate stalling.

4½ HOURS SLEEP

However, the Industry may interpret the term "Basic Wage" or the technicality of jurisdiction, the fact remains that only an ostrich cannot see the glaring contradiction in giving 7% increase for work between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in denying it for work between 5 p.m. and 7 a.m.

In the Alaska canneries, our members can be obliged to work overtime between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m. The hours between 10 p.m. and 6 p.m. are designated as "the daily rest period." If there is a heavy run of fish, it frequently becomes necessary to run the cannery as late as 1 a.m. and to wake the boys up again at 4:30 a.m., or else lots of fish would spoil.

INDUSTRY HAMPERS WAR

The workers went to Alaska hopeful that they might receive not less than 15% increase in view of the rise in the cost of living of 24%. But now the Industry is even reluctant to grant the 7% increase on overtime. Its effort to prevent the WLB from granting this has already caused six months' delay. Such action by the Industry will have a serious effect on good-will relationships between employees and employers, and make it even harder to man the canneries. This is an indirect way of sabotaging the war effort.

Practically all of our 3,000 members are now back from Alaska. It is very unfair to them that the question of overtime is still unsettled.

A large portion of them are migratory agricultural workers between Alaska seasons. Once they leave Seattle, it will be hard to communicate with them, as they change addresses frequently. If the granting of the increase on overtime work rates is further delayed, many checks will go astray.

WLB Orders Boost Of 7½c for Women

Philadelphia, Pa.—A 7½c per hour wage increase for women workers at the Belovsky & Granoff plant was ordered by the War Labor Board. The increases, which are retroactive to July 15, 1943, were requested jointly by Local 186 and the Company, on the basis of correcting substandard pay. The plant processes smoked and pickled fish.

WLB Sets Rules For Back Pay

Washington, D. C., Sept. 24—The National War Labor Board today set forth the rules for retroactive dates for wage increases in the following statement:

"The National Board has developed a policy, from which it now rarely deviates, in setting the date on which wage increases take effect. This policy, which it expects its agencies to follow, is:

THREE POSSIBILITIES

"1. To use the date agreed upon by the parties or fixed by their contract or, in the absence of such agreement, the date of expiration of a previous agreement governing the same bargaining unit;

"3. If there is no such agreement or previous agreement, then to use the date of certification by the U. S. Conciliation Service or of assumption of jurisdiction by the NWLB; and

"3. If the Board deems some other date appropriate, due to special circumstances such as the relation of the particular directive order to directive orders in other cases or to voluntary increases already in effect, then to explain in an opinion its reason for its selection of this other date."

B-u-i-l-d-i-n-g Our Union Paper

Locals—get a Press Agent! urged a letter which has been sent to the Presidents of all locals by the Editor of UCAPAWA News. "We depend upon a Press Agent to send us news and pictures of your activities," the locals were told.

YOU NEED A PRESS AGENT

It is now time to choose your Local's Press Agent, since all press cards expired on August 31. If you've got a good Press Agent now, keep him on. If you haven't got one yet, hurry up and choose a Press Agent, so that your activities and problems will be covered in the News.

Press agent cards are issued as soon as the News is notified by the Local Presidents. In addition, the News is preparing a new Publicity Bulletin which includes pointers for Press Agents on how to report for our Union paper.

First Press Agents to be signed up for the coming year are: Clair B. Scudder, Local 52; Helen L. Johnson, Local 69; Oscar Smith, Local 101; Agnes Dvorak, Local 110; Walter J. Cybulski, Local 115; Palmer Peterson, Local 166; and George H. Jacobus, Local 448.

UCAPAWA members are likewise urged to contribute to the News.

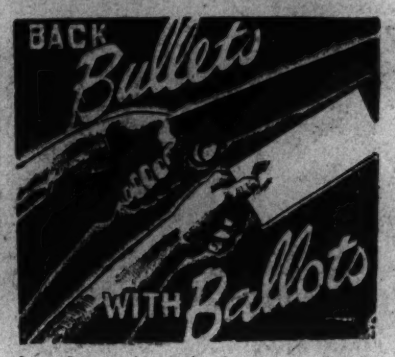
Deadline Notice

All material for the next issue of the News must be in the Philadelphia office by Oct. 18 at 9 a.m.

Pictures as well as stories are news. Remember to send those pictures!

GUIDE TO POLITICAL ACTION

Lick the Tax Steal



YOU'RE right! Your pay envelope is in danger of becoming even thinner because of more and more taxes.

10% SALES TAX?

When you were tearing your hair over the stories in the papers, did you note that the first spokesman for business before the House Ways and Means Committee, M. L. Seidman of the powerful N. Y. Board of Trade, without shame or apology advocated a sales tax of 10% on ALL purchases? Perhaps not a hardship for a $50,000 a year Corporation Executive—or even a Congressman—but for UCAPAWA members . . . !

What your local papers have probably neglected to print is the CIO's program. It is a peoples' program supported by the National Farmers Union, the National Lawyers Guild, the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, the National Women's Trade Union League and the League of Women Shoppers, as well as by the CIO. It calls for:

9 WIN-THE-WAR MEASURES

1. Increased individual income tax rates on middle and higher incomes, along with a $25,000 ceiling on net incomes, after taxes.

2. Restoration of income tax exemptions to $750 for single persons, $1,500 for married couples, and $400 for each dependent.

3. Increased tax rates on corporations with incomes above $25,000 beyond the existing 40% rates.

4. All profits above 4 to 5% of invested capital to be taxed as excess profits, with loopholes closed.

5. Repeal of the "victory" tax.

6. Elimination of special privileges so as to provide for mandatory joint returns, the taxation of State and municipal securities, and the elimination of percentage depletion allowances for owners of mines and gas wells.

7. Increased tax rates and lower exemption rates for estates and gift taxes.

8. Heavy excise taxes on luxuries and non-essentials.

9. Vigorous opposition to a general Federal sales tax.

The peoples' organizations point out that one program is necessary "to prevent further inroads on the already ominously low standard of living of the men and women fighting the war in the factories, the fields and the workshops," and that because of its democratic principles it would "contribute immeasurably to victory on the battlefields and on the home front."

Actually, this program was received curtly and coldly at the House Ways and Means Committee tax hearing on Oct. 5. (It's not polite, apparently, to mention more taxes from rich people and corporations.) **And this is where we come in.**

IT'S UP TO YOU

No one on this green earth but the people can see to it that Congress is forced to pay attention to our program. Both we and our country are going to suffer plenty unless we take up taxes with as much energy as we piled onto the picket line in pre-Pearl Harbor days.

You have started well on this fight:

1. when your Local sends this 9-point program (above) with a sizzling letter, air mail, to Robert Doughton, Chairman, House Ways and Means Committee, Washington, D. C.

2. when your Local puts this program on petitions, gets every single member of your Local to sign it, PLUS as many neighbors and friends as possible, and sends it off to your Representative at Washington.

The Poll Tax (see page 2), subsidies to lower prices, raising pay for soldiers' dependents are all very important matters, too. But concentrate for the next two weeks especially on taxes. Tell the NEWS of your actions, and how many people signed the petition.

UCAPAWA MIKE SAYS:

A Dime Goes A Long Way

"MY boy Jim asked me for a dime last night," said UCAPAWA Mike. "He wanted to take out his girl and treat her to a bottle of pop. I'd like to make a little speech about that dime."

"He's out of order!" Brother Rufus Jones called to the chairman. "We are discussing supporting our Area Organizing Committee. Stick to the subject or sit down!"

JIM'S 10c POP

"Brother Chairman," Mike said calmly, "I am in order. I'm sure that the Brothers and Sisters here who have boys like my Jim want to feel that in a year from now, if their boys want to treat a girl to a bottle of pop, they will have the dime to give them."

"I rule Brother Mike in order," said Chairman Saeden. "He is a charter member of our Local, so let's give him a chance to have his say."

"Thank you, Brother Chairman," said Mike. "This is what I have to say:

DIMES FOR UNION POWER

"In a year from now, will we be able to go up to the boss and demand a better contract, so that we can have better food on the table and better homes for our families?

"In a year from now, will we be able to elect a better Representative to Congress, so that labor will not be double-crossed on Capitol Hill?

"In a year from now, or whenever this war for democracy is won and our Brothers and Sisters return from the service, will we be able to welcome them with jobs with decent pay?

"In a year from now, will we be able to point with pride to our Local and say that it has truly grown in numbers and in power?

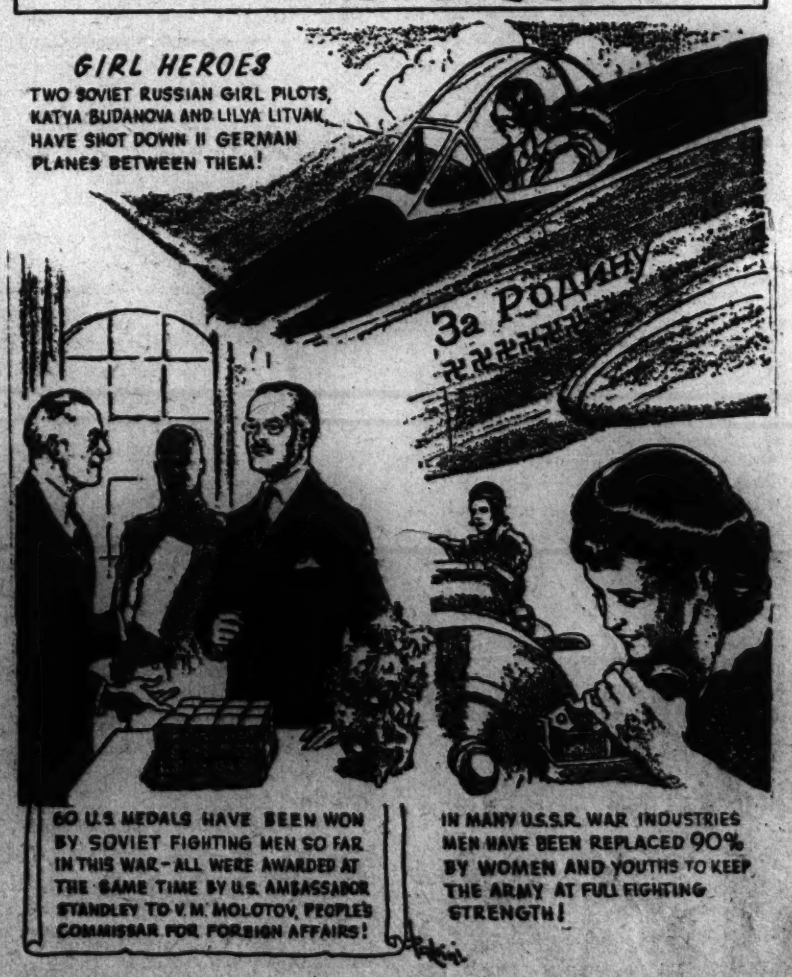
"I don't think we will—unless we say as I said to my boy Jim last night: 'Here's a dime for you and your girl, my boy. But I am also giving a dime this month for another cause, so that you can treat your girl to a bottle of pop in a year from now.' That other cause, Brothers and Sisters, is the duty which we all have to support our new Area Organizing Committee.

CIO GUARANTEES FUTURE

"Because the answer to all these questions which must bother us now, is our Organizing Committee. Through it, we will strengthen our own hands by building up organization all around us, where the CIO doesn't exist yet. Building UCAPAWA strong in this area is the only guarantee for our futures.

"I vote to give my dime every month to support our Organizing Committee. That's the cheapest insurance policy I ever held—and the most worth-while."

UNITED NATIONS FACTS


GIRL HEROES
TWO SOVIET RUSSIAN GIRL PILOTS, KATYA BUDANOVA AND LILYA LITVAK, HAVE SHOT DOWN 11 GERMAN PLANES BETWEEN THEM!
За Родину
60 U.S. MEDALS HAVE BEEN WON BY SOVIET FIGHTING MEN SO FAR IN THIS WAR - ALL WERE AWARDED AT THE SAME TIME BY U.S. AMBASSADOR STANDLEY TO V. M. MOLOTOV, PEOPLE'S COMMISSAR FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS!
IN MANY U.S.S.R. WAR INDUSTRIES MEN HAVE BEEN REPLACED 90% BY WOMEN AND YOUTHS TO KEEP THE ARMY AT FULL FIGHTING STRENGTH!

OWI

World Labor Unity: For Peoples' Victory

46 Million United Nations Workers Demand Unity for Quick Victory And a Lasting, Democratic Peace —How Labor's Actions Can Spell The Doom of Fascism

By ANTHONY JENKINSON, *Editor, Allied Labor News, for Federated Press*

Federated Pictures

More than 46 million United Nations workers, through their elected representatives, have gone on record during the last three months for all-inclusive, immediate international labor unity. This fact, of major consequence to the whole outcome of the war, has passed virtually unnoticed by the U. S. commercial press.

British-Soviet Tie

The focal point of this international labor unity development is the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee, formed in September, 1941, at the suggestion of the British Trades Union Congress. The committee has so far held three meetings: in Moscow in October, 1941; in London in January, 1942, and in Moscow in July of this year.

At the third meeting, the Soviet delegates proposed that the committtee be extended "to include the trade unions of North and South America and of all countries fighting with the United Nations against Hitler Germany."

Such extension would "not only assist and strengthen the war effort of the United Nations but would also render more active assistance to the people in the enslaved countries in their struggles against the fascist tyranny," Sec. Nikolai Shvernik of the All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions told the recent annual convertion of the Trades Union Congress, where he was present as fraternal delegate.

Sir Walter Citrine, TUC secretary, on behalf of the TUC general council, rejected this Soviet proposal on the ground that "by extending the committee we should be establishing a new international." The TUC voted instead to call a "world labor conference, representative of the organized workers of all countries, as soon as war conditions permit."

Vote Affiliation

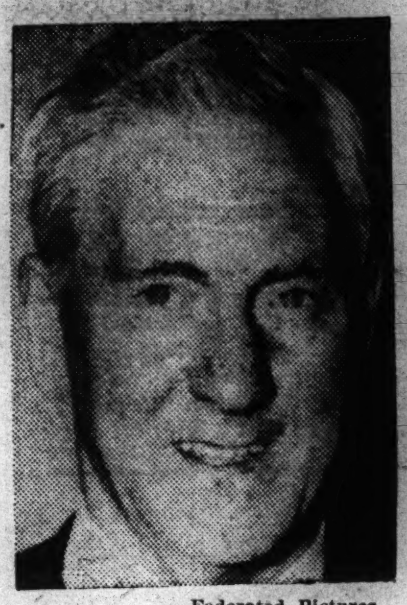
Meantime, powerful labor bodies in other parts of the world have voted to affiliate with the Anglo-Soviet Trade Union Committee:

The Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL), with 4½ million members, so voted at its executive council meeting held in Havana last July.

The Australian Council of Trade Unions, whose one million members constitute 1/7 of the entire population of Australia, voted to affiliate with the committee at its Melbourne convention, also held in July.

The Trades & Labor Congress of Canada, representing a quarter million AFL workers, voted to affiliate at its 59th annual convention in Quebec Sept. 6-10.

The Canadian Congress of Labor (CIO and national unions) at its Montreal convention Sept. 13-17 also urged the need for international labor unity.



Federated Pictures

SIR WALTER CITRINE
Heads British Trade Union Congress

"Unity of the labor movements of Canada, the U. S., Britain, Russia, China and all other United Nations is needed to win the war and the peace," CCL Pres. A. R. Mosher declared at the annual convention of the United Rubber Workers (CIO) in Toron-/ to Sept. 20-24.

CIO for Unity

So far as U. S. labor organizations are concerned, the operating railroad brotherhoods and the CIO are both on record as supporting full international labor unity.

In cabling his union's acceptance of the CTAL's recent proposal for a world labor congress, Pres. A. F. Whitney of the Bro. of Railroad Trainmen (unaffiliated) declared that such a congress "would be a powerful force to win a really democratic and, therefore, a definite and permanent peace."

Delegates to the fifth annual convention of the CIO, held in Boston in November 1942, resolved on behalf of six million members "to continue to take all necessary steps to establish international labor cooperation with direct participation by the British and Soviet unions, the AFL, CIO and railway labor, and the unions of the other United Nations, including our Latin American allies."

Since then, many CIO leaders, including Pres. Philip Murray, have stressed the need for international labor unity. "All-inclusive united action by the labor movements of the United Nations is one of the major goals of the CIO," the CIO News stated in an editorial Sept. 6.

AFL Blocks Unity

The AFL is for international labor unity which excludes the Soviet unions. It maintains that the Soviet unions are "appendages of the state."

Addressing the recent TUC convention, Fraternal Delegate Isidore Nagler, a vice president of the Intl. Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL), stated: "We cannot believe that any organic link with the Soviet trade unions is desirable, because frankness requires recognition of the fact that the Soviet trade unions are not free trade unions but are organizations of the state."

Why are the vast majority of United Nations workers in favor of immediate international labor unity? The answer, based on an analysis of reports from Allied Labor News correspondents in United Nations capitals, is this:

The workers are becoming increasingly aware that without international labor unity, victory in the war against fascism will be delayed and the peace, when it finally comes, will be dominated not by representatives of the common man but by powerful and predatory business interests.

ALN's analysis shows that unity of international labor can aid a speedy victory in the following specific ways:

1. International labor unity alone is the weapon strong enough to counteract those forces in Britain and America interested in prolonging the war. British and American big business, slow to convert from peacetime to wartime production, has now developed a stake in a long war.

Production of armaments is bringing in unprecedented profits, which would be abruptly reduced by re-conversion to peacetime production. The armament manufacturers are not interested in smashing Hitler's war machine in 1943. The common people of the world, however, are so interested—but they will not achieve their goal unless allied labor is united.

For Quick Victory

2. It is now generally recognized that the key to a quick victory over Germany and Japan is coalition warfare—particularly combined military action by Britain, the U. S., the Soviet Union and China. Effective coalition warfare, however, is impossible without political unity among the United Nations. It is precisely here that the most urgent need for international labor unity arises.

Without unity among the union movements of the major Allies, unity among their governments will be a hollow shell.

Because of reactionary forces in their respective countries which they have to combat, Churchill, Roosevelt and Chiang Kai-shek cannot by themselves guarantee unity with the other leading Allied partner, the Soviet Union. They need the support of a united Allied labor movement.

3. A rapid victory over Nazi Germany and Japan requires full Allied collaboration with the anti-fascist peoples of the occupied countries and of the enemy countries themselves. Powerful forces in Britain and the U. S. are opposed to such cooperation. Far from encouraging anti-fascist movements in the occupied countries, they seek to control if not to obliterate them altogether. By establishing direct contact with the underground labor movements, Allied labor can offset these reactionary influences.

Aid to Production

4. Production and manpower problems in Britain, the U. S. and others of the United Nations have by no means yet been solved. Chaos in the British aircraft industry, the TUC recently charged, is delaying the offensive against Nazi Germany. Similar lack of coordination in war industry is handicapping the U. S. war effort.

These production problems, both those of a general administrative nature and those primarily technical, can best be solved by the workers themselves —particularly by the workers of one Allied country exchanging ideas and experience with the workers of the other countries.

In recognition of this fact, the recent convention of the United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers (CIO) voted, as part of its international labor unity program, "immediately to enter into direct communication with the Amalgamated Engineering Union of the Soviet Union."

The British section of the Intl. Metal Workers Federation has invited 12 U. S. metal workers' unions—six AFL, five CIO and one independent—to send representatives to Britain to discuss common production problems.

For Peoples' Peace

If international labor unity is necessary for a rapid victory, it is even more necessary if the common people of the world are to win a peace of their own making.

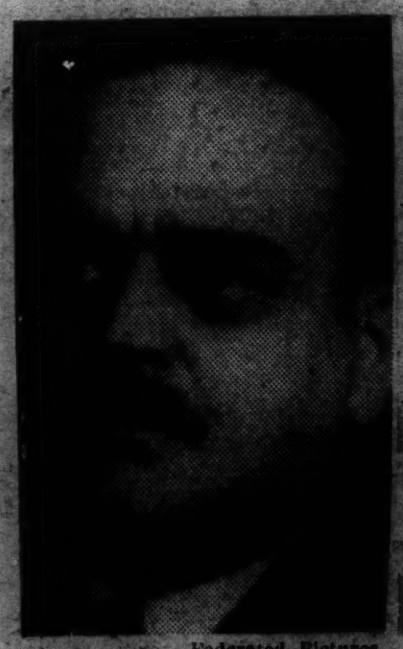
Wendell Willkie, Vice Pres. Henry Wallace and others can talk about the need for postwar cooperation among Britain, the U. S., the Soviet Union and China—but such cooperation will remain only talk unless it is based firmly on international unity.

The League of Nations collapsed during the period between the two world wars precisely because of the absence of international labor unity.

One thing is certain: without international labor unity this will not be the century of the common man.

Federated Pictures

PRESIDENT VICENTE LOMBARDO TOLEDANO of the Confederation of Latin American Workers (CTAL) and CIO President Philip Murray at a recent meeting. Murray established the CIO's Latin American Labor Committee of which Sec.-Treas Jacob S. Potofsky of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers is chairman.



Federated Pictures

NIKOLAI SHVERNIK
Secretary of the All-Union Council of Soviet Trade Unions